

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
REGINALD GREEN, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H.

1937

STROUD:

Printed by the Stroud News Publishing Co., Ltd.,
George Street.

Nailsworth Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1937.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The estimated population, as received from the Registrar-General was 3,248 at the middle of the year. The census population in 1931 was 3,217, and for 1936 it was estimated at 3,282.

The number of occupied houses at the end of 1937 was 1,009, compared with 1,001 in the previous year. The present number of houses is 119 more than the number in 1931.

The rateable value was £13,358, or £143 more than in 1936, and the penny rate brought in £51 10s., or 10s. more than in 1936.

The population consists largely of workers in the local factories, but naturally includes a number of old people who have retired from employment. There is a considerable number of retired professional people who live in the many picturesque houses and cottages in the vicinity. The industrial classes, who originally lived in the pretty old cottages of the Cotswolds, now live, in many cases, in Council houses, and houses of that sort.

The pretty old cottages are being more and more taken up by people of more ample means, who spend considerable sums in putting them into a good condition, which the original owners could not afford.

The population does not vary to any extent, but it seems unlikely that it is going down. Eight more people died during the year, than were born, but there were 8 more houses occupied than in 1936. .

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Areas (acres)	1,596
Population (1931)	3,217
Population (1937)	3,248
Number of inhabited houses (1931)	890
Ditto (1937 end)	1,009
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	914
Rateable value	£13,358
Sum represented by a penny rate	£51 10s.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	T.	M.	F.	Rate per 1000
Live Births:				
Legitimate	38	19	19	120
Illegitimate	1	0	1	
Still Births	2	2	0	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:				
Puerperal Sepsis				0
Other Puerperal				0
Death rate of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 live births:				
All Infants				0
Legitimate Infants				0
Illegitimate Infants				0
Death from Measles				0
Deaths from Whooping Cough . .				0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2) . .				0

There were 38 births registered in the district, according to the returns received from the local Registrar. The nett births for the year were 39, and of these 19 were males and 20 females. The annual birth rate was 12.0 per 1,000, compared with 14.8 in 1936, and a 5 years' average of 14.0 for the previous 5 years.

This compares with 14.9 per 1,000 in England and Wales.

The first and fourth quarters' births were lower by a third than those of the two middle quarters.

One still birth was registered, there being 2 in 1936, and none for many years before that.

The number of births registered actually in the area is lower than for the last 2 years, but similar to that of the preceding 3 years.

There was one illegitimate birth, and in 1935 and 1936 there were 3 each year.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths certified in the area was 47, including 20 males and 27 females. The number returned by the Registrar-General was 47. The annual death rate was 14.4 per 1,000, comparing with 12.8 in 1936, and a 5 years' average of 13.0 per 1,000. There were no deaths at ages under 1 year, for the first time for at least 20 years, and probably for the whole of the present century. At ages 1—25 years there occurred 3 deaths; at 35—65 years, 10 deaths; and at 65 years upwards, 35 deaths.

In regard to causes of deaths, one was certified from Encephalitis Lethargica, a woman aged over 65 years. This patient had been attended by the same doctor since the onset, and he was of opinion that this was before the disease became notifiable.

One death only was due to influenza, there being none in 1936.

Cerebral hæmorrhage caused 4 deaths, there being 3 in 1936.

Diseases of the heart, including degeneration of the heart muscle, were the cause of death in 15 cases. Of these 13 were at ages over 65 years.

Circulatory diseases caused 4 deaths, all of old people.

One death only was due to tuberculosis, there being 3 in 1936. As the medical attendant did not wish the patient to be visited, owing to her nervousness, no public treatment could be provided in her case.

Two deaths were caused by diabetes, a fairly common disease, but less fatal these days owing to the discovery and use of insulin.

Three old people died from injuries, there being no deaths from this cause in 1936.

One suicide occurred, this cause of death being absent in 1936.

Ten residents died outside the area, mostly in institutions in Stroud. There was no deaths of outsiders that took place within the area.

It is many years since a non-resident died in the district, this being accounted for by the fact that there are no public institutions in this place.

There being no deaths of babies, the infant death rate was nil, compared with a rate of 37 in 1936, and an average of 69 per 1,000 live births for the last 5 years. The infant death rate for England and Wales was 58 per 1,000 live births.

When dealing with small numbers of deaths, the annual variations are naturally very marked, but the present year is a great compliment to the Welfare Centre, which is doing such excellent work in reducing infant mortality.

During the year there were 109 infants on the register, and they put in 839 attendances, the average being 39 per session. There were 21 meetings, and the usual lectures and demonstrations were held.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION.

The various services have been dealt with in the reports for years, and there does not seem anything fresh to report.

The health staff is the same, the laboratory facilities the same, the public ambulance as before, and is now run by the men of St. John's Ambulance at Stroud.

It is most useful in moving patients to the hospitals in Stroud, and to their homes on recovery.

The district nurse still does excellent work.

The treatment clinics are at Stroud General Hospital, including the tubercular clinic held every Monday

The nearest hospitals are the General

and the Poor Law Infirmary, in Stroud, and there are several hospitals which are farther away that are patronised by residents. There is no change in the joint infectious disease hospital, which is in Stroud, and the smallpox hospital, which is near Bisley, in the rural area.

The only institutions for mothers is the Stroud Public Assistance Institution, and the Roxburgh Home in Stroud is for children.

Health visiting is carried out by the district nurse, and child life protection by the County staff.

Orthopaedic treatment is provided at Stroud Hospital by the County, and also at the Gloucester Infirmary

A local society had been recently formed for the care and protection of cripples. This covers the Mid-Glos. area and has already done good work in this direction. It is intended to have branches all over the County

There are no nursing homes in this area but there are one or two in the neighbouring districts. These are under the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

The water supply of the district is from the Stroud Water Company, who control several deep springs which emerge in the Chalford valley. There is an ample supply, but the mill-owners of the valley do not want more than a certain proportion to be used, as the rest is necessary to feed the river, which is used for power and other trade purposes.

The water is very constant, and even after a long drought it is not much affected.

The rainfall taken at Stroud was 29.49 inches, an average fall, and compares with 26.8 in 1936, and 31.9 inches in 1935. Half the rainfall fell in the first 4 months; in June it was 0.75, and in September only 0.45 inch.

Three samples were taken from the works at Chalford, and one from the reservoir on the Common. The samples were taken in May, September and November.

The total dissolved solids were fairly constant at about 29 parts per 100,000; chlorine, about 1.3; and hardness about 24.

Microbes grown at 22 degrees were 4, 2, and 13; and at 37 degrees they were 4, 0, and 0.

Bac. Coli in May was absent in 75 c.c.'s water; in September it was the same; and in November it was absent in 100 c.c.'s.

The microbial content of the water was very similar to that of 1936, but B. Coli was absent in 100 c.c.'s on all three tests, and was absent in two tests in 75 c.c.'s water.

The results are quite satisfactory from a health point of view, and although the water is still very hard, it was softer in 1937 than in 1936.

No shortage of water was complained of during the summer, except possibly at a spring near the station, which supplies certain houses, which cannot easily be supplied by the Water Company.

There are several springs in the place, but no reason has occurred of recent years for taking official samples. Samples will, however, be taken from the public springs next year. Five new premises have been put on to the public supply during the year.

Owing to an epidemic that occurred recently near London, public attention has been directed to water supply, and authorities have been warned to watch the quality of their public supplies by the Health Ministry of the Government. Arrangements have now been made by the Company to have, each month, samples taken and sent for bacteriological examination.

Samples were taken in March and all were considered of excellent quality and practically free from microbes altogether.

In connection with the new housing site at Forest Green, 265 yards of sewers have been laid and it is proposed shortly to lay a sewer up to Pinfarthings, on the edge of the Common.

New sewage works are under consideration for the three joint Councils, the old

works being out-of-date and also much too small.

Five W.C.'s were provided in the place of privies, and one cesspit was erected where no sewer was available.

No nuisances were reported from factory smoke, but one factory on the border is not always above suspicion.

At the year end there were in existence about 800 W.C.'s, and 200 privies away from sewers.

Domestic refuse is removed weekly, the scheme being the same as in 1936. Lorries of the Stroud R.D.C. carry away the refuse and dump it on their own tips.

Privies and cesspools have to be emptied by the owners, or residents who use them, the contents of privies being emptied on the gardens. In many cases the gardens are very small and some contain wells, which are the drinking water supply of the inhabitants of the cottages. This seems somewhat of a "vicious circle."

One swimming pool has been in existence for years in a disused mill pond. Water is running through this pond constantly and it looks fairly clear, but whether it is of the standard demanded in recent bye-laws is very doubtful. It will be necessary to have samples of the water examined by bacterial count during the summer. It is suggested in official publications that the water in bathing pools should be up to the same standard as drinking water and in many cases the water has to be "chlorinated" before use.

Bed bugs have not been a nuisance in this place, and no Council houses have been found to be infested. If they are found, one of the well-known liquids will be used to spray the premises and, if necessary, clothes and bedding may be taken to the steam disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital for disinfection. No action is taken in regard to the belongings of future tenants of Council houses who may harbour bugs, nor is any general advice given to tenants already in the houses.

The two streams that come through the district are in much the same condition

as in previous years, one carrying at times filth from the rags that are made into cleanly rag flock after much washing and sluicing. These works are carried on in as cleanly a manner as is possible when dealing with the rags, most of which were probably collected by "rag and bone" dealers in some slummy town. The stream was cleansed as usual in the lower part.

Various Inspections.

	No.	Inspections.
Slaughter houses ..	6	230
Bakehouses.	3	6
Daires and Milk Shops	23	30
Workshops	33	31

There were 14 complaints of nuisance received by the inspector, 4 more than in 1936. In only 2 instances was it necessary to bring the nuisances before the Council, 11 others being abated by the action of the inspector. Two statutory notices were served, and it was found necessary to issue 2 summonses. Two convictions were obtained.

No complaints of smoke nuisances have been received and no observations were considered necessary.

One factory on the border occasionally gives off a certain amount of black smoke, but this is dealt with by a neighbouring Council, whose residents complain of nuisance from it.

There are 2 elementary schools in the area, which are as described in the last report.

All cases of infectious disease, including skin complaints, are now reported each week to the County M.O.H., who sends the reports to the district Medical Officer. They are investigated by the local M.O.H., who provides educative leaflets for distribution to the affected families.

Periodical medical inspections of the pupils are made each year, and those needing it are advised to have medical attendance.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops and workplaces does not vary to any great extent. There were 33 on the register, including 7 garages, 8 joiners, and 3 bacon curers.

The inspector visited 16 factories and 31 workshops. They were found in satisfactory condition and no written notices were necessary.

Two defective closets were discovered and these were put into a sanitary condition by the owners.

No defects were brought to the notice of H.M. Inspector.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	10
(b) Council Houses	0
Other Persons.. . . .	10
Proposed Council Houses ..	30

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	20
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	40
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	15
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	20
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	0
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . . .	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in which Closing Orders made	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the house having been rendered fit	0

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwellin-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

There was another slight fall in the number of houses erected: only 10 were built, and all of them by private enterprise. In 1936 there were 16 houses built, and in 1935 there were 35 houses built, including about 20 Council houses. The arrangements for 30 more Council dwellings have been made, and these houses are now being erected. They are similar in detail to those built in 1935, and are on the same road in Forest Green. The position is an excellent one—plenty of sun and air.

Only 20 houses were inspected under the housing regulations, this number comparing with an average of about 40 per year during the last 15 years. The number of inspections in 1936, which was put down as 815, included practically all the houses in the area as this was done specially in regard to overcrowding, as required under the regulations.

There were 40 inspections carried out of these latter houses. Fifteen houses were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 20 inspections being made in all.

One house only was found to be in a condition that was unfit for human habitation.

There were, however, 2 houses that were not, in all respects, reasonably habitable. No defects were remedied in consequence of informal action of the officials.

Under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930, notices for repairs were served in regard to 2 houses, and these were rendered habitable by their owners,

8 overcrowded houses at the end of 1936, this being the number found at the census in that year.

A large family, with several adult children, were living in one room, a large barn in the Forest Green area. After many attempts to obtain a house for the people, with negative results, a closing order was served on them, and now the husband has obtained a fresh job, and a cottage, in another area. When the new Council houses are finished, they will serve to do away with the overcrowding existing in the district.

The overcrowded families are not inordinately large, but many of the houses are small.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

Meat Inspection.

Number Inspected :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 67; Cows, nil; Calves, 17; Sheep and Lambs, 94; Pigs, 1,678.

All Diseases except Tuberculosis :

Whole Carcases condemned :—Calves, 1; Pigs, 3.

Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 4; Sheep and Lambs, 1; Pigs, 7.

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than Tuberculosis : Cattle, excluding Cows, 6; Calves, 6; Sheep and Lambs, 1; Pigs, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Tuberculosis only :

Whole Carcases condemned :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 1; Pigs, 6.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—Cattle, excluding Cows, 1; Pigs, 55.

Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis :—Cattle, excluding Cows, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Pigs, 4 per cent.

There were inspected under the Slaughtering Acts 1,856 animals in all. This number compares with 3,356 in 1936, and over 9,000 in 1935, and over 15,000 in 1934. If the number killed was the same as in recent

years, this means that about 12,000 were not officially inspected.

These were nearly all pigs or sheep.

There were inspected 67 cattle, compared with 205; 94 sheep, as to 560; 17 calves, as to 31; 1,678 pigs, as against 2,560; all in 1936.

Ten carcasses, 9 of pigs, were condemned, and 1 beast, compared with 7 in 1936, and 55 in 1935.

No carcasses of sheep were found to be unfit for food.

The carcasses of 6 pigs were condemned, and 1 beast on account of tuberculosis, in addition to 55 organs from pigs and from 1 beast.

Many more pigs' heads were destroyed, the number being 153, as against 25 last year, but the number in 1935 was 271.

There are still 6 slaughter houses in the area, and to these 105 visits were paid, compared with 230 in 1936, and 346 in 1935.

On the average each slaughter house was visited 17 times during the year.

Doubtful cases of disease, in the slaughtered animals, were reported, as during last year, to the Inspector, who visited and made an official inspection.

There are 23 dairies or milkshops still in the area, and 30 visits were paid to them in all.

No samples apparently were taken and sent to the Analyst for bacterial count.

There is one Grade A (TT) farm in the area, which supplies both schools with tubercle free milk.

No complaints have been received as to the condition of either the slaughter houses, or the dairies and milkshops.

The supervision of many of the farms throughout the County, which are now known as "accredited dairy farms," has been taken over by the County Council, after they have been put into proper sanitary condition.

The milk from these farms is tested periodically, and if a farm has two successive bad samples, it may be taken off the "accredited register."

No milk supplies in the area have been sent for examination for tuberculosis or for bacterial count.

The Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the County Police in this area, and no examinations have been carried out on behalf of this authority.

Any bacterial inquiry in regard to meat or other food, would be carried out by the County Bacteriologist at Gloucester, but none has been necessary so far.

No official steps have been taken to educate the public as to nutrition of children, and no investigations have been made.

INFECTIOUS CASES REPORTED.

(15 Years), 1921—35.

	1921-25	1925-30	1931-35	1936	1937
Scarlet Fever ..	36	56	99	2	1
Typhoid Fever ..	2	0	1	0	0
Diphtheria	11	11	8	1	0
Pneumonia	9	18	3	1	1
Tuberculosis.. ..	11	15	8	1	1
Measles	91	189	57	0	4
Whooping Cough	83	39	20	0	28
Chicken Pox.. ..	59	64	17	12	0
Mumps	131	2	18	1	0
Skin Diseases ..	32	19	0	0	0

Various (15 Years, 1921—35).

	1921-25	1925-30	1931-35	1937
Houses inspected..	194	215	216	20
Houses found unfit	3	15	14	1
Houses reasonably unfit	44	46	107	2
Nuisance found ..	56	81	73	2
Slaughterhouse in- spected	160	477	1530	105
Bakehouse inspec- tions	53	126	43	16
Dairies inspected..	108	180	156	30
Carcases inspected	3	3650	41060	1961

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Only one case of scarlet fever was reported, a girl who attended the elementary school, and who was treated at the isolation hospital.

There were 2 cases in 1936, for the preceding five years there were 99, and in the two five year periods before that there were 56 cases. This is about an average of 12 for the 15 years.

In 1936, there was 1 case of diphtheria notified, but no cases were known about this year. For the 15 years 1921-35, there were 28 cases reported, an average of just under two a year. Except possibly in a few private cases, no immunization against diphtheria has been carried out, and it is probable that if offered free in the district, very few would accept it. Where there is little disease, there are few parents who can see the advantage, although this is evident to those who know the many "pros" and few "cons" of it.

Typhoid fever was again absent from the district, and in 17 years there have only been 3 cases.

The population has a pure water supply, with very few people depending on springs or wells, which might possibly be polluted.

The place is miles from the sea, and the consumption of shell fish is very small.

There was 1 case of pneumonia notified, the same as in 1936. During 10 years there were 21 cases reported, or 2 per annum.

One death was certified from pneumonia.

It is generally found that cases that eventually prove fatal are notified, but many of those that recover are never reported.

Otherwise there would be 10 cases for each one registered death from this disease.

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, which is due to specific infection of the eyes of newly-born infants. This disease is due to the fact that the parent has had gonorrhœal infection, which has attacked the eyes of the child at birth. This disease is the cause of blindness in many young children.

Prompt and effective treatment is absolutely necessary in these cases, and both children made a good recovery. There has apparently been a certain amount of venereal disease in the area during the year, but it is not notifiable, and if it were, it is very doubtful if it would be reported.

Arrangements were made a short time ago that cases of ophthalmia should be reported to the County Council Medical Officer, who would send them on to the district medical officers. As the County are the authority dealing with these cases, it is thought better that they should have first knowledge of them.

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified, but this case was not serious and soon recovered.

This is not a disease, but is a feverish condition that occurs in certain women, after confinement, which might be the beginning of septicæmia, and may need active treatment. There are few cases reported at the present time.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.		Non-	
	Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—10	0	0	0	0
10—15	0	0	0	0
15—20	0	0	0	0
20—35	0	1	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0
45—65	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	0	1	0	0
Age Periods.	DEATHS.		Non-	
	Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1—10	0	0	0	0
10—15	0	0	0	0
15—20	0	0	0	0
20—35	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0
65 up.	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals.	0	0	0	0

Tuberculosis was only notified in one instance, a young woman, who was in an office. This case proved fatal.

She had no special treatment, and was not recommended for the sanatorium by her medical man. In 1936 there was only one case reported, the average for 15 years before that being about 2. There are at present 8 cases of this disease, known in the town, and of these 5 are lung cases.

INFECTIOUS CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS.

Mumps	0
Measles	4
Whooping Cough	28
Chicken Pox	0

The elementary schools were almost free of infectious diseases, there being 4 cases of measles, and 28 of whooping cough in the infant school.

Measles is epidemic every few years in the place, the last large outbreak being in 1930, when there were 187 cases. The death rate is low as a rule, and there has not been a death for many a long year.

In recent years a new treatment has been tested, and found of great value. This is the injection of serum from persons recently convalescent from the disease. It is used also as a preventive.

Whooping cough was rather prevalent in the infant school, 28 cases being reported by the head teacher, or 8 more than occurred in the 5 years 1931-35. It is very doubtful how many of these children really had the complaint, as all children with bad coughs were excluded. As many children never whoop with this disease, and the others do not do so for a couple of weeks, the only way to check an outbreak is to exclude all children with persistent coughs.

The usual leaflets of advice were circulated among the parents of the affected children.

For some years now the local Joint Hospital Board has arranged to take in cases of measles and whooping cough, where this is desirable because of severity or poor isolation.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There were 71 patients admitted to the hospital, 12 less than in 1936. This number includes 27 cases of scarlet fever, 15 of diphtheria (including several "carriers"), 3 measles, 22 tuberculosis, and 4 of other diseases, including erysipelas.

Nine deaths, all from tuberculosis, were certified, several being of residents in outside districts, but none in Nailsworth.

No patients were admitted from this area.

There are in the Hospital 4 pavilions, a tuberculosis block (women only), a laundry, and steam disinfectors, in addition to an administrative block.

The hospital is on the public sewer, and has all its drinking water from the public supply softened.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1937 and 5 previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated at Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate	of Non- Residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1932	3,194	38	39	12.2	27	8.4	0	14	3	77	41	12.8
1933	3,201	39	43	13.4	35	10.4	0	10	5	116	45	14.0
1934	3,220	38	45	14.0	23	7.1	0	10	2	44	33	10.2
1935	3,226	49	48	15.2	32	10.0	0	17	1	20	49	15.5
1936	3,282	41	49	14.8	24	7.3	0	18	4	87	42	12.8
1937	3,248	38	39	12.6	37	11.4	0	10	0	0	47	14.4

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1937

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED							NO. OF CASES RE- MOVED TO HOSPITAL
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.		65 and upwards
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis (other forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	6	2	...	1	2	...	1	...
							1	...

Stroud Joint Isolation Hospitals—Gainscross—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis.

Bisley—Smallpox. Total available beds—56. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated—6.

Sanatorium—Standish House (County Council).

TABLE III. DEATHS.—Nailsworth Urban District Council.

Year Ending December 31st, 1937.

Causes of Death	All Ages							65 and upwards	Non-residents
	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65		
All causes. Uncertified ..	Nil								
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diabetes	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Nephritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Cancer, malignant disease	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	..
Congenital Debility and Premature Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Senility	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Violence	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Other defined diseases ..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
TOTALS	49	..	1	2	1	1	9	35	..

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1937
 Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under one Year of Age.

Nil

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 38; illegitimate, 1; total, 39.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 0; illegitimate infants 0.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1937. 1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	16	Nil	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	31	Nil	0
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...			
TOTAL	47	Nil	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</i>				
Want of cleanliness	0	0		
Other nuisances... ..				
Sanitary accommodation insufficient, unsuitable or defective	2	2		
TOTAL	2	2	Nil	Nil

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 10):—Technically in use at the end of the year, 0; Registered Workshops, Carpenters and Cabinet Makers, 8; Bakers, 3; Tailors, 2; Dressmakers, 1; Plumbers, 2; Blacksmiths, Engineers and Wheelwrights, 2; Saddlers, 1; Bacon Curers, 3; Garages, 7; Others, 4; Total number of workshops on Register, 33.

